

# Western Carolinian.

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**TERMS.**  
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## ORIGINAL TALE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

USCAR.

A Peruvian Tale, after the manner of the Eastern Tales of Dr. Johnson.

Uascar had presided, with unblemished integrity, for forty years, over the fiscal department of two successive Peruvian Yncas. Under his mild administration, the scales of Justice were equally poised; the rich and powerful were restrained; the helpless and oppressed were assisted and relieved; the horn of plenty scattered its choicest blessings over Peru, and the inhabitants enjoyed them in the security of peace. The widow and orphan offered up the silent and grateful incense of the heart, for the safety of Uascar; and the multitude showered down blessings on his head. His few and venerable locks had been bleached by the snows of sixty winters, when sorrow and anxiety took possession of his mind. The cloud of despondency shaded his brow, formerly illumined by cheerfulness. He entreated for permission to be admitted into the presence of the Ynca. On entering, he prostrated himself three times to the earth, and then spoke: "Sovereign of the world, offspring and representative of the Sun, thou hast been pleased to bestow innumerable favours on thy slave, which his infirmities will soon render him unable to discharge aright. The life of man is fleeting and transitory as the odours exhaled from the flowers which deck the gardens of the valley. Soon the angel of Death will be commissioned to receive his spirit. Permit thy servant to spend his few remaining hours in meditation, and in contemplating the glorious divinity of the sun, thy father, the dispenser of life and all its comforts; and in offering up thanks and benedictions to the Great spirit, that when I am summoned by the angel of dissolution, I may bow my head in joy and follow my fathers in peace to the invisible regions of felicity."—Uascar's request grieved the Ynca;—and he was commanded to return, when the moon should again have commenced her periodical renovation from the heights of the Andes. Uascar retired. In a succeeding night as he lay reclining on his pillow, about the hour of midnight, a vision appeared unto him and thus addressed him: "I am the messenger of the great spirit, whose throne is in the Heaven of Heavens, in whose right hand is the Sun, and whose left hand sustaineth the moon;—Uascar, hast thou sojourned sixty years in Cuzco, and is thy mind still enveloped in the clouds of ignorance? Has the hand of time thinned thy grey locks, and dost thou still lack understanding? What wouldst thou? Thou wouldest squander thy remaining days in idleness and inaction: Look about thee, and learn that man was designed for a life of activity. Will the Andes lay her mineral treasures, unsought for, at thy feet? Will the valleys of Cuzco spontaneously scatter their luxuriant harvests over the mighty empire of Peru?—Can thy meditations or praises add to the glory of the Great Spirit, beneath whose feet are scattered the stars of the firmament?—Presumptuous mortal! Learn that the only worship acceptable to the Great Spirit, consists in the faithful service of thy fellow-creatures. Know that practical goodness, not ideal perfection, is required of man. Go, return to thy post in the government, execute justice in mercy; and when the curtain which separates time from eternity shall fall, and the volume of thy fate opened, thou mayest be admitted into the habitations of the blessed to dwell among the happy." The vision disappeared, as the sun was gilding the tops of Chimborazo; Uascar arose with altered looks; the marks of gloom and sadness had vanished from his countenance. At the time appointed, he entered the imperial presence, and related the vision. He resumed his authority, and again was instrumental in diffusing joy and happiness.

SALISBURIENSIS.

## NEWSPAPER STEALING.

Several reasons why I, in particular, ought to be excused from taking the paper.

There's no occasion for my taking the paper; I am in neighbor's store every day, and see it as soon as it comes.

There's no use in my taking the paper, for we can't have it a minute after it comes into the store, some one catches it up so quick.

I can have no need to take the pa-

pers; I can always read them at the barber's.

I need not take the papers, for I am so much among the people, that I can hear all the news at the post-office, and see the arrivals in the New York papers, and that is all I want to know.

It is no matter about our taking the papers; (a person told the printer,) father generally goes to meeting every Sunday, and comes back round by Mr. M's, as it is only three miles and a half out of his way through the woods, and borrows his paper every week.

I don't want the paper; there is a parcel left at the school-house every week, and the boys bring one home for us to read.

We don't want the paper; there is one or two left at the house for back neighbors, that we read.

I don't want the paper but a few minutes just to run over the foreign news, to see what Congress or the Legislature are about, or to look at the advertisements, and one will lend one long enough for that, without taking it myself.

And I who live so near the printing office, can go there and see the papers from all parts of the Union—it is therefore unnecessary for me to subscribe for any paper.

FROM THE GUARDIAN AND MONITOR.

## ON THE OBSERVATION OF SIGNS.

I recollect that in my childhood I often had my mind perplexed with signs. I frequently heard it remarked by those who were much older than myself, that such and such things were certain signs of success or disappointment. Such an influence had these pretended signs on my imagination, that I felt almost afraid to engage in any enterprise whatever, without first inquiring of myself whether there was not some favorable sign. I have seen many influenced in the same manner; many who would even wear their garment all day with the wrong side out, when they happened to put it on so in the morning, because, say they, "It is a bad sign to turn it." When it occurred to them after setting out from home, that they had forgotten something, they would choose to undergo great inconvenience rather than return and take it; because "it was a bad sign to return and set out again." I have seen young people (that were indeed old enough to have a better rule of action) in order to determine whether they should go to one particular place or another, set up a stick to see which way it would fall. I have been myself much elated with seeing the moon for the first time after the change over the right shoulder, because it was said to be a 'good sign'; and sometimes, when I knew it was to be seen, have turned myself half round before I durst look at it, lest I should see it over my left shoulder; and often have been unpleasantly affected when I happened to see it over the left.

Young people often have such things impressed upon their minds to their very great injury. It encourages or disheartens without any proper motives. It often creates anxiety and fear, and fills the tender mind with strange and inconsistent ideas. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant, when the folly and sin of filling the minds of children with such ideas will be done away, and more rational principles instilled.

There is a propensity in the human mind to seek after signs, and to listen to vain pretensions; which propensity ought to be checked rather than indulged. Nothing should be presented to feed the imagination, but such things as will have a salutary influence upon them.

The vulgar notion of signs, is a vestige of heathenism, and deserves not to be named in a christian country.

No "Observer of Signs."

A woman may be knowing, active, witty, and amusing, but without propriety, she cannot be amiable. Propriety, is the centre in which all the lines of duty and agreeableness meet.

## EPIGRAMATIC DIALOGUE.

Lothario—Ah! dearest Anna! for your love I'm dying.  
And at your feet I lie—  
Anna—I see you're lying.

## Venue.

THERE will be sold, on Monday, the 13th of March next, and not all sold on that day, will continue from day to day until all is sold, at the house of John Butner, dec'd. 64 miles east of Salisbury: 2000, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, 2 Stalls, Wagon and Geers, 5 or 400 bushels of Corn, nine bales of Cotton, and sundry other articles, too numerous to mention. At the same time, will be hired, 5 negroes, to 1st of January next. All to be at a credit of 12 months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, before the property is delivered. Where due attendance will be given, by the Administrator.

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them on the day of sale; also, all persons indebted to the estate are earnestly requested to make payment on the day of sale, otherwise bonds, with approved security.

PETER KERN, Adm'r.

Feb. 21, 1826. 300

## Tailoring.

SILAS TEMPLETON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public at large, that he has commenced

## Tailoring Business,

in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Kyles and Meenan as a Store, immediately between the Post Office and Mr. Geo. W. Brown's Store, and very convenient to all the stores in town; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business, on the shortest notice, and in a style not inferior as regards durability and taste, to any that can be executed in this or the adjoining states. Having just received the latest fashions from Mr. Allen Ward, of the City of Philadelphia, accompanied by drafts, plates, and figures, with all the colors now in vogue represented, he is assured he will be able to suit the taste and fancy of any gentleman. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited; those who have heretofore encouraged the subscriber, he hopes will continue their favors; and all who wish substantial and fashionable work done, are invited to give him a trial.

## Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Revell and Templeton, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

MARTIN F. REVELL,

SILAS TEMPLETON.

Salisbury, Feb. 20, 1826.

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 16th and 17th of March next, at the premises owned and occupied by the late Alexander Smoot, dec'd, in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county, N. C. various articles of Farming utensils, stock, &c. some part of which consists of

Horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c.

Also, a Still and Tub. Also, several Negroes will be hired out on the same days, till next Christmas. Terms of sale, &c. will be made known on that day, by

ALEXANDER SMOOT,

Adm'r with Will annexed.

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring forward their accounts, properly authenticated for settlement; and all persons indebted, will please make payment, without delay. ALEX. SMOOT, Adm'r.

## A Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation whereon Thos. Snady, Esq. formerly lived, in the county of Iredell, N. C. lying on Elk Shoal Creek, containing something over 700 acres, of as good a quality as any, without exception, in the upper part of said county. There is on it, a good dwelling-house and Kitchen, a large new barn, with other necessary buildings. The purchaser may have a reasonable credit, by giving approved obligations for the payment. It is not deemed necessary to give any further description of the land, as the purchaser would, no doubt, wish to view it before buying. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at the post-office at Wilkes's mills, Lincoln county, N. C.

JOHN WILFONG, Sen.

Feb. 15, 1826. 221

State of North-Carolina, Davidson county: COURT of Equity, October term, 1825: Whitchell Bates and John Kent, vs. Mariah Whitaker, Betsey Williams, Jesse Crabtree and Cealy his wife; Petition for sale of the lands of John Kent, sen. deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Mariah Whitaker, Betsey Williams, Jesse Crabtree and Cealy his wife, part of the heirs at law of John Kent, sen. dec'd, do not live within the limits of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, for six weeks successively, that they appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be holden for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the land mentioned in the petition should not be sold, to their and the petitioner's benefit, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte. Witness Edwin Paschalle, Clerk and Master in Equity, for Davidson county, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1825.

601 EDWIN PASCHALLE, c. m. e.

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. term, 1826: John B. & F. Martin vs. Moses Gibson and Dison Gibson; attachment levied on land. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendants appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in April next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.

603 Test: J. B. MARTIN, Clk.

## Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lots in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of Land, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

ROBERT WORKE.

## MARTIN F. REVELL,

Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all kinds of

## Tailoring,

in the most neat, fashionable and durable style, and at the shortest notice. His business will be conducted in the well known new Shop, on Main street, very recently occupied by Revell & Templeton. He has the latest fashions of the Northern Cities, and will continue to receive them in their regular seasons.

M. F. R. feels grateful to the people of this part of the country, for their liberal encouragement since his appearance among them; and hopes they have not yet, nor will have, any reason to withdraw their patronage. Orders from any distance will be promptly attended to.

Country produce will be taken in payment for work.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1826.

## Estate of Dr. J. Hall, dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. J. Hall, of Rowan county, dec'd, are desired to make payment without delay, to the administrator, as no further indulgence can be given; and such persons as have demands against said estate, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement. As the administrator wishes to make a settlement of the estate, as speedily as possible, it is hoped all persons concerned will pay immediate attention to this notice. Apply to the subscriber, 9 miles north of Salisbury, on the South Yadkin river.

JOSEPH HALL, Adm'r.

Feb. 25th, 1826. 302

## Great Bargain.

THE subscriber having purchased a farm in Iredell county, offers for sale the very valuable and well known tract of Land where he now lives, almost immediately between Mocksville and Huntsville, in the county of Rowan, called the Goodspring Grove, containing 500 acres, of which about 250 is now cleared, and in cultivation. The land is not inferior to any in the county; it produces corn, cotton, tobacco, and small grain in abundance: 50 or 60 acres, is most excellent low grounds: there is on it, a good mill-seat, an excellent dwelling house just finished, and other necessary out-houses. There will be sold, should it suit the purchaser, 300 acres more, adjoining the above, about 50 acres cleared, most excellent water on it, and equal to any land in the Forks. Both tracts are well watered. I will take, in part, several likely Negro Girls. Possession given next fall.

If the above property is not disposed of at private sale, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of September, 1826. Terms made to suit purchasers. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of the property, as those desirous of purchasing, will doubtless wish to examine the premises before closing any contract.

JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

Jan. 23d, 1826. 225

## New Leather, New Fashions!

RENEZEE DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia,

## New Supply of Leather,

and new Lasts and Boot Trees; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

## Boots and Shoes,

of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate Seal-Skins; from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him,

And Old ones to stick by him.

Call at the sign of the big BOOT, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825. 63

## Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late A. Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec. are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned would do well to pay immediate attention to this notice.

JESSE PINKSTON,

MESHACK PINKSTON, Ex'rs.

Dec. 30, 1825. 92

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of West & Brown, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books.

WEST & BROWN.

Salisbury, July 17, 1826. 94

## THE FINE YOUNG HORSE

AERONAUT.



DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at twenty dollars the season, payable by sixteen dollars if paid within the season; ten dollars (cash) the single year; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed,—but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Aeronaut will be five years old next spring; is greatly improved since the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exertion without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Aeronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomedes, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expectation was the favorite horse of his day in North Carolina, having beaten Rabjohn, Molly Longlegs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and the flyer, of Engle land, were both his great-grandsons; and the famous horse Flying Gibraltar, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grand-son of his mother. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superior Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season.

ROBERT MOORE.

## Rowan Agricultural Society.

BY the constitution of the society, its semi-annual or spring meeting, takes place on the last Thursday of March, which is the 30th day of that month. The meeting will be held in the Court House, precisely at the hour of 11 o'clock. It is earnestly hoped, that all the members who have the interest of the society at heart, will punctually attend. The Farmers of Rowan, are generally invited to come forward on the occasion, and join an institution, which has in view the improvement of the farming interest.

JNO. BEARD, Jun. Secy.

Feb. 1st, 1816. 603

## Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE second session of this Institution commenced on the 13th inst. and the superintendent takes pleasure in informing Parents and Guardians at a distance, that he is at present assisted by a Gentleman and Lady of the most undoubted qualifications. He can, therefore, with confidence, recommend the school to the attention of the public, and engage that no exertion shall be spared to give it a permanent and useful character.

WM. M. GREEN, Superintendent.

January 25th, 1826. 419

## Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of West & Brown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Nathan Brown having taken the stand lately occupied under the firm of West & Brown, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for their liberal encouragement; and begs leave to inform them that he still continues to make and repair, on the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner, all kinds of

Carriages, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. and hopes, by strict attention to business, still to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, Dec. 30, 1825. 91

## Estate of John P. Hodgson.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgson, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, adm'r.

Nov. 21, 1825. 92

## Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd, at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES L. LONG, Ex'r.

Dec. 24, 1824. 45

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th day of November last, his negro man, known by the name of BILL, aged about 45 years, and near about six feet high; no particular marks recollected; had rather a yellow complexion; sound teeth, the front teeth rather inclined to be black, occasioned by chewing tobacco; has a very brazen saucy countenance; when spoken to, speaks in a very impudent, abrupt manner; very thin legs, and long hollow feet for the color. He carried off four full suits, two hats, two pairs of shoes, one superb black broad-cloth coat; one great coat of the very best quality, lined with new red damask; between 40 and 50 dollars, about \$30 specie. I expect that he has joined for Tennessee state, Carroll county. It is highly probable he has obtained a free pass, from some persons or persons, and intends passing as a free man. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of this state and confined to some jail, so that I get him again.

NEHEMIAH HEARN.

Montgomery county, N. C.

Jan. 14, 1826. 3405



## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Washington, February 8.

The senate were engaged in the consideration of the bill to authorize the legal representatives of the Marquis de Maison Rouge to institute a suit against the United States, and for other purposes. A motion to postpone it indefinitely was lost by a vote of 28 to 15. The Senate adjourned before coming to any decision.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the discussion of an amendment in the General Appropriation Bill relative to the surveying of the public lands, consumed the day. Among the communications laid before the House was one showing the state of the incorporated Banks in the District of Columbia. Several resolutions offered on the preceding day were taken up and agreed to; and, among the resolutions introduced and agreed to were one on motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, relative to an annual examination of the books of the officers of the Land Offices; one by Mr. Newton, of Virginia, on the subject of increasing the salary of the Postmaster General; one by Mr. M'Lean, of Ohio, to inquire into the expediency of extinguishing the Indian title to lands in Ohio; one by Mr. Humphrey, of New York, in relation to a survey of the Susquehanna; one by Mr. Cassidy, relative to liens and judgments; one by Mr. Scott, of Missouri, relative to the powers of Indian agents to locate traders. Mr. White, of Florida, laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the Secretary of War, in relation to the surveys of Pensacola Bay. Mr. Kerr, of Maryland, introduced the resolutions of the General Assembly of that State, on the subject of the establishment of the naval school at Annapolis.

Washington, February 9.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented, and resolutions of the legislatures of Georgia and Alabama, on the subject of the late Treaty with the Creek Indians. The bill relative to the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge underwent some discussion, without coming to any decision. A motion to go into Executive business was lost—Ayes 18, Noes 19.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the Committee of the Whole reported the three appropriation bills, namely—Fortifications, Military Service, and the General Appropriation Bill, and the last was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. A select committee was ordered to be appointed, on motion of Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, to consider the subject of increasing the impost duty on foreign spirits, and to impose an excise on domestic spirits. The resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. White, of Florida, relative to the fortifications in Pensacola Bay, was agreed to, after some illustrative remarks by that gentleman. A resolution was offered by Mr. Garrison, of New Jersey, calling for information as to the names of the officers and crew of the Chesapeake who were killed or wounded when she was captured, and of those who were confined at Halifax; Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, also offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for further information on the subject of a National Armory on the Western Waters.

Washington, February 10.

In the Senate, a number of bills were reported, of which, the bill to erect a monument to General Washington, the bill to increase the pay of the Captains in the Army, while engaged in active service, and the bill granting a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, to aid in making the proposed canal between Lake Michigan and the river Wabash, were the most important. A large portion of the day was passed, with closed doors, in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Scott, of Missouri, laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the War Department, on the subject of restricting Indian traders. Mr. Ward, of New York, laid a resolution on the table calling for an account of unclaimed dividends from the Treasury Department. Mr. Whipple, of New Hampshire, laid resolutions on the table inquiring if any measures have been adopted for the introduction of vaccination into the Army and navy; and Mr. Tamm, of Georgia, introduced a resolution asking the President for information as to the claims for indemnification for slaves taken away, and the decisions of the Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent. On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the subject of giving the Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court a compensation which would make the reports come at a more reasonable price to the purchasers. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, to inquire into the expediency of digesting a system of fortifications for the sea board, which would not require a larger annual appropriation than \$500,000. On motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to inquire as to additional allowances to the Receivers of public mo-

ney for remitting the same. A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. Holmes, of North-Carolina, as to the navigation of Cape Fear. The General Appropriation Bill, and the Appropriation Bill for Fortifications, were passed; and that for the Military Service was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Several private bills went through Committee.

Washington, February 11.

In the Senate. The Committee on the District of Columbia reported a bill to incorporate the Medical College, a bill to exempt the officers and students of the Columbian College from the performance of militia duty, except in case of war, and a bill to enable the college to raise a certain sum of money by lottery, for the benefit of that institution.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill making appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year 1826; and the several private bills enumerated in our report of proceedings. The resolutions offered on the preceding day with the exception of those introduced by Mr. Scott, of Missouri, and Mr. Ward, of New York, were agreed to. The House was occupied for the residue of the day on the bill for the relief of Penelope Penny, which was finally passed by a vote of 87 to 71. The House adjourned till Monday.

Washington, February 14.

In the Senate, the bill making an appropriation of \$15,000 for the repair of the road, through the Indian country, between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, was the subject of considerable discussion. It was opposed upon the ground that Congress had no power to make a road within the limits of a state, and that when the State of Mississippi was admitted into the Union, the jurisdiction which, previously, the Indians ceded to the United States over this road, passed to the state, and was vested in it. It was supported on the ground, that the road run through an Indian country, the title to which had never been extinguished, and that, therefore, the state had no power to make it: that like applications had received the favor of Congress, and that no constitutional principles were connected with the bill. It was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, on motion of Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, on the subject of revising the law regulating the importation of foreign books; on motion of Mr. Wood, of New York, relative to placing disabled and wounded officers on the list of invalid pensioners; and on motion of Mr. Mallory, of Vermont, on the subject of the tonnage and value of the trade between our Atlantic ports of the United States and the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Cooke laid on the table a resolution asking of the President information relative to the compensation allowed to the Paymaster and Quartermaster of the Marine corps for the last two years.

### LIFE FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House (says the Philadelphia Sentinel of 20th ult.) for London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool to the 7th January inclusive, received by the Montezuma, West, arrived at the port.

The London Courier of the 6th states, that the intelligence from St. Petersburg at length clears up all doubts as to the succession of Constantine to the imperial throne. It appears there did exist a formal document, signed by Constantine himself, by which he renounced, in favor of the Archduke Nicholas, his right to this crown.

At the period of the marriage of the archduke Constantine, with the daughter of a private Polish gentleman, the empress mother, who was opposed to it, obtained from the emperor a decision, according to which, in forming this alliance, Constantine was to renounce his right to the throne in favour of the grand duke Nicholas. The act was prepared, assented to, and signed by Constantine, and three copies of it were secretly deposited with the senate, the synod, and the supreme council of the empire. The secret document was not to be opened, but on the death of the emperor Alexander.

Immediately on the dismal news of the 27th being received, the packets were officially opened, but, from respect for the hereditary rights of the eldest brother, the grand duke Nicholas declared, on the spot, that he renounced the benefit of the act in question, and that he would take the oath of fidelity to the emperor Constantine I.

The senate, the great dignitaries of the empire, and the soldiers, followed his example, and, from that moment, they were only occupied in looking for the arrival of their new sovereign.

But the latter, faithful to the arrangements to which he had subscribed, made no preparations for quitting Warsaw, where he held himself ready to acknowledge the emperor Nicholas I. He waited for orders, without which he thought he could not leave his residence. This singular state of things continued till the arrival of numerous couriers at Warsaw, bringing with them the adhesion of the

royal family, and of the great bodies of the state. Now the struggle of delicacy is at an end, and the new emperor is expected here every day. His arrival will suspend for twenty four hours the mourning, which is to last a year. During all that period, there will be no balls, no spectacles, no meetings in St. Petersburg.

We do not discover a word of news, among the extracts furnished by the Philadelphia papers, respecting the Greeks.

The cotton market continued dull, and prices had declined 1-4 per lb. The sales during the week amounted to 7853 bales. No alteration had taken place in the price of tobacco.

A late Census gives to Russia, including Poland, of which country the Arch Duke Constantine was Viceroy, at the time of his brother's death, a population of fifty-two millions of souls. What an awful responsibility does the happiness of so many human beings involve!

The number of bankrupts in England in 1824, was 1018. In 1825, 1151.

A letter at New York, via Havre states, that upwards of 200 vessels have been wrecked in the port of Gibraltar, and above 1000 souls perished.

Cobbett says that all the late evils in the money market, would have been avoided had he been elected to Parliament!

### THE NEW EMPEROR CONSTANTINE.

In speaking of the succession of Constantine, Bell's Messenger remarks, "There can be very little doubt but that there will be an instantaneous attack upon the Turkish Empire, and that the whole face of Europe in that part of the world will be immediately altered. It is not only the well known intention of Constantine to adopt this course, but it is his immediate interest. It is the only means by which he can conciliate his enormous and savage army. All accounts agree, that it is only by his army that he can hope to reign in safety, and he must therefore at once employ his soldiers, and employ them in some object conformable to his wishes. The effect of such a step by Constantine would be an immediate agitation of all those elements on the continent of Europe, which have lately been kept tolerably quiet by the principles of the Holy Alliance. If Constantine should take the part of the Greeks against the Turks, it will be impossible for Austria to remain neutral. The fire would be immediately kindled in the centre, and burn onwards to the remotest corner of Europe. What the result might be, it is difficult to say."

### RAIL ROADS.

Extract from Professor Carter's thirty-third letter, which appears in the N. Y. Statesman of Wednesday, 7th ult.:

"The kindness of our hospitable friend at Leeds, spoken of in my last letter, extended beyond an exhibition of his own manufactory. As we were anxious to witness the operation of steam carriages upon rail roads, he walked with us a mile from town, exposed to the oppressive heat of a mid-day sun, where our curiosity was fully gratified. After waiting an hour, we had the satisfaction to see twenty-five wagons, containing three tons of coals each, impelled or rather drawn along a horizontal rail road, by a steam-engine possessing a six horse power. It was a most novel and interesting spectacle. The steam-carriage is placed in front, and the whole apparatus is not much larger than an ordinary Jersey wagon. To this twenty-five four-wheeled cars are appended by chains, and follow in obedience to the self-moving power. One man, whose services are required to regulate the machinery, is the sole navigator, and even he has little to do. When the boiler is exhausted he has only to throw the engine out of gear, stop by the road side, and pump in a supply. Impelled by curiosity, we mounted one of the cars and rode a considerable distance. The ordinary progress is four miles the hour, but of course may be greatly accelerated if necessary.

"There are several engines upon this rail way, which ply regularly between extensive collieries and the town, a distance of three or four miles. It is odd enough to see the smoke arising, like that of a steam-boat, and this cart moving about at a distance, with no visible agents to move or govern them. The experiment has here been fairly and successfully tried, and I see no reason why transportation by steam is not as practicable upon land as upon water. The great desideratum seems to have been a guiding power, and that is effectually provided by the construction of the rail-way, which confines the carriage to a given track. I should feel the same degree of security in one of these vehicles, as in a steam-boat, since the carriage is at a distance from the boiler.

"There is no doubt in my mind, that a rail-way from Albany to Schenectady, with steam carriages, would be found both useful and profitable to a company who might construct it. So many elaborate descriptions of rail-ways have been published in the English papers, and some of them transferred into our own, that it would be a waste of time and paper to enter into detail. If any of our enterprising citizens are, however, dis-

posed to introduce the improvement in the United States, it will afford me great pleasure to execute any commands, with no other remuneration than the satisfaction of a ride, after the work is completed."

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The census of Mississippi, just taken, gives the following result: Males, 25,910; females, 22,800. Total, 48,610. Taxable inhabitants, 9,248. Births in 1825, 1892; deaths, 785.

Died of a dropsy, Hannah, wife of John Hall, Esq. of Thetford, Vt. on the night of 6th Nov. last. She had been confined for a considerable part of the time for three years, had been tapped 34 or 35 times, and between 5 and 6 hundred weight of water had been drawn off in the course of 18 months.

A new 64 gun ship arrived at Puerto Cabello on the 12th January from New York, under American colors, for the Colombians. On the 13th the Colombian colors were hoisted on board of her and a salute fired. She was to proceed to Carthagena.

The extent of party spirit in Georgia may be estimated by the fact, that it descends even to the removal of Clerks in Banks, on account of their politics. If there is any thing in the world that can have no proper relation to party divisions, it is Banking.

W. W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of \$1392 26, during the last month. During the same period, James Nitchie, Esq. the Agent, has issued Bibles and Testaments, amounting to \$1952 22.

An original proprietor of a single share in the Charlestown Bridge, near Boston, which cost \$100, has received his principal, the interest upon the original cost, and a surplus of \$7000! At Mount Carbon, Penn. land, which could have been purchased twelve years since for sixty two cents per acre, is now selling at the rate of four hundred dollars per acre.

In a debate in the Legislature of Rhode Island, a member in favour of lotteries, said they were authorized by scripture, and that the prophet Jonah was concerned in drawing one.

A respectable female named Zebley, living in Wilmington, Del. was called on by a rough looking character on the 10th ult, in the absence of her husband, and commanded to deliver up her money. On refusing to do so, he took a large butcher knife that lay on the table, and plunged it into her side, then immediately drawing the weapon from the wound, he threw it from him, and made off. The neighbours were alarmed by the shrieks of an infant child, and going into the room found its mother in the greatest agony weltering in her blood. A man named Michael Monahan, has been examined and recognised as the perpetrator of this inhuman act. Mrs. Z. is since dead.

Captain John Cleves Symmes has arrived in the city of Washington, where he intends to deliver lectures explanatory of his new theory of the earth. He may obtain converts to his system, but we doubt whether he will obtain any thing else.

An Engine Company in Boston, have drawn a prize of five thousand dollars in the last Rhode Island State Lottery. The Mechanics' Bank in New-Haven Connecticut, having fulfilled the terms of its charter, by expending \$50,000 on the Farmington Canal, commenced banking business on the 23d ult. Their bills bear the portraits on the margin, of Washington, Hillhouse, and Whitney, and are said to be excellent likenesses.

The bill authorizing Mr. Jefferson to dispose of his real property by lottery, has passed both Houses of the Legislature of Virginia—in the House of Delegates, by a vote of 125 to 62, and in the Senate, 13 to 4—and is therefore a law.

On Tuesday, 14th ult. Capt. Warrington, of the Navy, was presented with a sword, voted by the Legislature of Virginia, (his native State), in testimony of their sense of his gallantry in the action between the Peacock and Epervier during the late war. The ceremony took place in the Chamber of the House of Delegates; and Governor Tyler made a suitable address on the occasion, which was replied to in an appropriate manner by Capt. Warrington.

It appears to be reduced to a certainty, by various concurring statements, that Bolivar has determined to aid the Buenos Ayriens in the war between that republic and the empire of Brazil. Bolivar is said to have 15,000 chosen troops with him. If so, the war will be of short duration. "What will Mrs. Grundy?" or rather the Holy Alliance, say to this movement, now that the emperor Alexander is no longer able to direct the operations of this abominable combination of royal despots?

A member of Congress writes to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot that it is said and believed in Washington, that Mr. Poinsett, our Minister, has concluded a treaty with the Republic of Mexico, highly satisfactory, placing the Navigation and Commerce of the two countries on terms of perfect reciprocity.

The Salem Observer gives the particulars of a trial, which took place in 1660, under that section of the blue laws which

prohibited *kiasing*. The offenders were Sarah Tuttle and Jacob Marline. It appeared in evidence that Sarah dropped her gloves and Jacob found them. When Sarah asked for them, Jacob demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not appear extravagant, Sarah adjusted the matter without requiring credit. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were fined twenty shillings each.

The last mail from the west brought the news of the death of Judge Todd, one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a gentleman as distinguished for his amiability and rectitude in private life, as for his ability in the line of his public duty.

It is stated in the papers, that one hundred and six speeches were delivered in one day's sitting of the parliament of Upper Canada, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. This rule does not obtain in Congress, where the great merit seems, to deliver such intolerably long speeches that few hear and still fewer read them.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United State Bank, held in Philadelphia on the 3d inst. Wm. M'Ilvaine, Esq. was elected Cashier, Thomas Andrews, Esq. First Assistant Cashier, and Samuel Jandon, Esq. Second Assistant Cashier. The election of a Third Assistant Cashier was deferred for the present.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed an act to enable the President and Faculty of the Theological Episcopal Seminary to confer Collegiate Degrees. The town to be laid out on the ground belonging to the Seminary, will be called after Lord Gambier, the College after Lord Kenyon, the Chapel after the Countess Dowager of Rosse, and the streets and streams are to be so named as to perpetuate the memory of the numerous benefactors of the institution.

The premium of twenty dollars, for the best poem, offered by the editors of the Boston Spectator, has been awarded to Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, of Newport, N. H. author of the *Genius of Oblivion*.

Literary.—It is said that Chateaubriand (the French author) has been offered \$85,000 for all his manuscript writings, or a collection of all his works.

A certain school master had in his place of exercise a glass, wherein he caused his scholars to behold themselves. If they were comely, he would tell them, What pity it was such goodly bodies should be possessed with defective minds? If homely, then they might make their bodies fair, by dressing their minds handsomely.

### NORTH-CAROLINA GOLD.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

We have received the following interesting letter from Mr. Charles E. Rothe, (the ingenious and experienced Miner from Saxony, whom Professor Olmsted lately employed to make certain Mineralogical examinations which his duties as Professor of Chemistry would not allow him leisure to attend to himself) which we have pleasure in laying before our readers:

"Gentlemen: In compliance with the promise I made you, when in Raleigh, to give you some occasional information concerning the Gold region in the western part of this state, where I have been engaged in making surveys and observations since I left Raleigh, I have thought proper to give you the following:

Owing to the season of the year, it has been impossible for us to add very much to our previous knowledge, concerning the probable richness and localities of Gold in this section of country; notwithstanding, more has been done this season, we believe, than in any previous one.

Several veins of different formations, have been discovered, which are of greater extent than the thin alluvial layers of mud, which has been hitherto washed for collecting the particles of gold with which it is impregnated.

Three different formations have been discovered in the Greenstone and Greenstone Slate, which are the only rocks in this section of country, that contain the veins of gold and other minerals.

One formation, which is principally situated in Mecklenburg county, contains the Gold in veins of iron ore. By washing the pulverized ore, small particles of gold may be obtained, which are seldom discoverable in the compact mass of the ore. It is impossible to give a correct idea of the length and depth of the veins of this formation, until they shall have been worked more extensively.

A second formation, situated in Cabarrus, Montgomery, &c. generally contains the gold in veins of quartz. In this formation, the gold is irregularly placed between the different strata of the quartz. The gold may be discovered by disuniting contiguous portions of the quartz. The greater part of the gold which is found at this time, is obtained from veins of this formation. These veins are not so extensive as those of the first formation.

The third, and last formation has not yet been so well examined as the two former. It appears to be composed of a variety of different ores, containing gold in a state of mechanical mixture with them. These ores are chiefly Pyramidal Copper Pyrites, or Yellow Copper Pyrites, Prismatic Iron Pyrites, Prismatic Arsenic



**Pyrites and Prismatic Tellurium Glance.**  
A society has been organized in this vicinity, for the purpose of working these veins systematically and extensively; and for the purpose of proceeding scientifically to discover other veins. This is the only method by which we can acquire any correct knowledge concerning the gold in this section of country, or hope to reap any great and lasting advantages from it.

In the course of my examinations, diligent search has been made for Platina, but hitherto without success.

The above is all the information which can be given at present, on this subject.

I am, gentlemen,  
Yours most respectfully,  
CHARLES E. ROTHE.

The following Select Committee has been appointed by the Speaker of the U. States' House of Representatives, in addition to those we have heretofore announced:

On the subject of a duty on Domestic Spirits.—Messrs. Condit, Thompson of Pennsylvania, Marvin, Allen of Massachusetts, Martindale, Weems, and Crump.

We understand, that the following is the arrangement of the Circuits of the Judges of the Superior Courts for the present year:

	Spring.	Fall.
Edenton,	Nash,	Paxton,
Newbern,	Ruffin,	Donnell,
Wilmington,	Donnell,	Norwood,
Halifax,	Paxton,	Nash,
Hillsborough,	Norwood,	Daniel,
Morganton,	Daniel,	Ruffin.

Raleigh Register.

#### HEAVY POSTAGE.

A gentleman has received a package from Philadelphia, and paid sixteen dollars postage for the same, which, on being opened, was found to contain a dead monkey! They must be bright fellows at the post office to have mailed such an article. *N. York Gazette.*

In one of our late London papers, we find the following description of a curious piece of cutlery.

The smallest pair of scissors probably ever made, are now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Imber, cutler, High street, in this city. They are only three-twentieths of an inch in length, each part about the thickness of a horse hair, firmly rivetted, and they open and shut freely. They are contained in a common sized stocking-needle, drilled hollow, of which the head screws off; the whole is enclosed in a neat ivory case, with a silver top. The scissors and cases were manufactured by Mr. Imber's father, who has attained his 70th year, and lost one eye by an accident, the sight of the other being also much impaired.

Com. Hull, of the U. S. Navy, says that he once filled an *Iron Tank* with clear water at Portsmouth harbor, and having carried it four times across the torrid zone, and round Cape Horn, brought it back again, more than two years afterwards, in the same tank, not in the least degree discoloured, and in all respects as good as when it was first taken out of the spring.



#### LINCOLN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Lincoln county Agricultural Society, at Lincoln, Tuesday evening, the 17th January, 1866, it was resolved, that the following articles would be competed for on the second Tuesday in November next, viz:

1. For the best Plough, drawn by two horses, a premium of \$5
2. The best one horse Plough,
3. The best Colt, of the horse or mule kind, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each a premium of 5
4. For the best bull or heifer calf, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each 5
5. For the best piece of plain domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than five yards, 2
6. For the best piece of twill'd mixed, as above, same quantity, 2
7. For the best Coverlet, of cotton and wool, 2
8. For the best piece of domestic Flannel, not less than 5 yards, 2
9. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards, nor less than one yard wide, 2
10. For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards, nor less than one yard wide, 2
11. For the greatest quantity of Cotton, raised on one acre of upland, 5
12. For the greatest quantity of Corn, raised on one acre of upland, 5
13. For the greatest quantity of Wheat, same kind of land, 5
14. For the greatest quantity of Bye, same kind of land, 3
15. For the greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land, 5
16. For the best Straw-Cutter, 4
17. For the best constructed Cotton-Harrow, 5
18. For the best Plough for opening water-furrows, or furrows for depositing manure, 5
19. For the greatest quantity and best quality of Hay, raised on one acre of upland, 5
20. For the best Ewe and Ram Lamb, 5
21. For the best Whetstone to whet English or German Scythes, each a premium of 3
22. For the best Stone to whet Carpenter's or Currier's Tools, each a premium of 3

By order of the Society,  
YARDLEY McBECK, Sec'y.

## Salisbury:

MARCH 7, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Juvenis," "Answer to 'A voice from the South,'" a continuation of the numbers of "A Farmer," "A voice from the North," and many other communications, shall be attended to as soon as a proper regard to other matters will admit of our devoting space to them. "Prof. of Sobriety," shall find a place in our next.

Judge Haywood (formerly from this state) has been named, among others, as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, at the next election.—The election takes place next summer. Judge Haywood is the eighth or ninth candidate that has already been put in nomination for the office: the election is made by a direct vote of the people; who, in this instance, cannot complain of a lack of candidates, from among whom to make a selection of their chief magistrate.

Judge Griffith, of New-Jersey, has been appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of E. B. Caldwell, Esq. deceased.

On our first page, will be found an original Tale, (or which purports to be such) written in imitation of the style of Dr. Johnson's Eastern Tales. This is a species of writing, which we very seldom meet with in newspaper productions. Limited as is our capacity to judge of the merit of literary productions in general, we feel no hesitation in giving it as our opinion, that the author of this Tale possesses a talent for writing, of no ordinary description.

#### FAILURE OF NEWSPAPERS.

We perceive, from the Halifax "Free Press," of the 24th ult. that that paper has been discontinued in Halifax, from a lack of patronage. The editor remarks:

"After a laborious and persevering application, for two years, to the various duties of editor and printer, a considerable part of which time we were entirely without assistance, we find, at the close of the second volume, that we are under the necessity of calling in requisition all the debts due this office, as well those of a recent date as those of long standing, for the purpose of meeting the claims against it."

The editor intends seeking his fortune in another town, in the same occupation; he purposes resuming the publication of his paper in the town of Yarmouth.

As Halifax is one of the oldest towns in North-Carolina, and was once the metropolis of the state, it is melancholy to contemplate her now dilapidated, decaying condition,—distinguished only as a mouldering evidence of the mutability of all things human. It was in Halifax, that the patriarchs of North-Carolina first assembled, in '76, and digested, matured, and published to the world, that charter of our Liberties which enfranchised us, and gave us the character of sovereign freemen. For such a venerable place, we cannot but feel a patriotic sympathy, now that she is crumbling into a comparative insignificance.

But the discontinuance of the "Free Press" does not speak only of the "fallen estate" of the town of Halifax; it speaks, in a more audible language, against the want of foresight in those who set up Newspapers without a deliberate calculation of the patronage necessary to sustain them. The establishing of Newspapers is far different from "setting up business" in most other vocations: the expensiveness of the materials,—the time required, and innumerable other difficulties to be encountered, in getting a paper into circulation,—the expenditures necessary to continue it, after it is established; and the great difficulty of making collections, from the circumstance of the patrons being dispersed over so large an extent of country;—all combined, interpose obstacles to the establishment of Newspapers, which are unfeigned and unknown in the commencement of most other kinds of business. Every new paper that is established, is, to be sure, an additional source of light and knowledge to the people; but when the number of papers is increased beyond the actual wants of the people, they detract from each other's usefulness, by dividing and frittering away that patronage which is the only means by which they can be rendered useful.—Many young men, by the bad advice of those who are actuated from no other motive than party zeal, are induced to exhaust their little substance in establishing Presses at places, and under circumstances, which persons of experience in the business could have told them would prove ruinous.

**Singular deformity.**—We have been informed, that there is a white female now living in Buncombe county, in this state, about 13 years of age, who was born destitute of arms and legs. Her body is of the usual size; and is as perfect, in every respect, as any of nature's works; her head, however, although of regular formation, is something larger than that of common persons; her features are regular, and even pleasing. Our informant (who is a medical gentleman) saw the young woman, and conversed with her mother. She stated that her daughter could talk as sensibly as any child of that age. She sits up in a chair, (by being tied to it) most part of the day. Not having the least sign of a leg or arm, she is

obliged to be removed by others, when she wishes to change her position.

We should be gratified, if some friend who has leisure, would give us a scientific description and explanation of this anomaly in natural history. She lives not far from the Warm Springs, in Buncombe county.

#### SOUTH-AMERICA, and OLD SPAIN.

The last accounts from Spain, represent Ferdinand 7th, (the poor moon-stricken apology for a King) as still intent upon the re-subjugation of his once transatlantic colonies in South-America. Those colonies have not only declared themselves sovereign and independent states, but have actually extirpated every vestige of Spanish royal authority from their territory,—with the exception, perhaps, of a miserable remnant of a force, cooped up in the castle of Callao; and even this place, report says, has surrendered to the victorious arms of Bolivar. Yet so infatuated is Ferdinand, that he talks of sending fresh armies to South-America, with the vain hope of regaining what is irretrievably lost to him. But from the following account, it would seem that he will have enough to do to take care of his European dominions:

#### FROM A SPANISH PAPER.

From the Straits of Gibraltar to the waters of Cathagena, the number of Colombian Corsairs, large and small, is very considerable. All our ships, whose cargoes are valuable, become their prey; and to complete our misfortune, those that are not laden, they sink or burn.—We see landed on our coasts, every day, the unfortunate crews of ships taken, sunk, or burnt. They have armed small boats, which pass along the coast, touching the land, enter our ports, and carry off ships. This has just happened at Las Coquets, close to Almeida, where they have seized in the port a large three masted vessel, which had taken refuge there.

#### FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

Paris, Dec. 20.—About a year ago it was reported that an important interview had taken place between the Emperor Alexander and his brother Constantine. The latter had long since declared himself for the Greeks, and thought the Russian armies ought to march to Constantinople. Constantine maintained that Alexander suffered the fairest opportunity to escape him that had yet offered to make himself master of the Bosphorus; he reproached him with abandoning the national policy, and sacrificing the interest of Russia to the self-aggrandizement of being the Chief of the Confederation of Kings. These reproaches hurt Alexander. Constantine added, that as heir to the throne, he had a right to see to the political direction of the government.

In Maryland, the law requires the Treasurer of the State to give bond, with security to be approved by the Governor and Council, in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

#### NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

While we liberally employ the talents we have received,—expend time and money in the adornment of our private mansions; let a portion of our wealth be appropriated to building and adorning the Temples of the Living God. So reasoned pious men of old, who could not rest satisfied in their own splendid habitations, while the King of Kings "dwelt within curtains." So thought Israel's monarch, when he exclaimed, I will not give sleep to mine eyes, or slumber to mine eyelids, until I find out a place for the Lord, a habitation for the mighty God of Jacob. And such was the opinion of the illustrious son of David, who fulfilled the wish of his father, and the command of God, in the erection of a House of Prayer, which for ages was the ornament of Jerusalem, and the wonder of the world.

We are glad to find that our Episcopal brethren of this State, are apparently imbued with the same sentiments, and walking in the steps of these ancient worthies. Old churches have been enlarged and beautified; new and noble edifices have been consecrated to the service of Almighty God, and the good work is still progressing. In our own neighbourhood, the congregation of Christ Church, though a little band, have for some months been laudably engaged in collecting and preparing materials for a larger and more convenient building than that in which they at present assemble for public worship. And we learn, that on the 27th ult. their new Temple, 60 feet by 40, was commenced, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Samuel Fleming, of this county, and Mr. J. Heathman, of Iredell, Builders. This Church will probably be ready for consecration, by the Bishop, in November next.

Go on, little flock, labouring for Heaven, a respectable and increasing community, yourselves and your successors. We trust you will have no reason to regret your pious liberality, and united zeal. The ark of God will, as it were, be in the midst of you, to bless you,—your children will arise, and call you blessed: pointing out to the passing stranger the work of your hands.—"see, what our fathers have done for us," will be the language of their grateful hearts. Nor is this all. The number of faithful worshippers will be increased. Living stones will be added to the spiritual House; and you may confidently hope, as the fruits of your pious endeavour, that many immortals will rejoice through a glorious eternity.

These are the considerations which should animate your hearts, nerve your arms, lighten the fatigues of labour, and cheer the hours of toil. May "the Lord be with you then," and bless your efforts in the present undertaking. **Query.** Could not a liberal subscription be obtained in Salisbury, and its vicinity, towards the erection of an Episcopal Church, which would at once be an ornament to our already respectable and flourishing town, and prove a blessing to ourselves and our children? F. W.

## The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Feb. 22.

Cotton, 10 a 10 1/2; flour, fine, scarce, 5 1/2; superfine 6; wheat, \$1 a 1 25; whiskey, 40 to 42 1/2; peach brandy, 50 a 60; apple do. 60; corn, 95 to 100; bacon, 7 1/2; salt, Turkeys Island, 70 a 75 per bush; molasses, 33 3/4; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10; coffee, prime green, 20 21; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 5 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 a 6, pr. 100 lbs.; tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Feb. 20.

Cotton, S. Island, 40 a 50; stained do. 18; Maine and Santee, 30 a 37 1/2; short staple, 12; 13 cents; Whiskey, 32 a 33 cents; Bacon, 9 a 10; Hams, 11 a 12; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 24 1/2; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 18 1/2; Inf. to good, 14 to 17 cents.

Cotton.—The business of the week, in Up-lands, has been tolerably fair, at about 1/2 of a cent below the prices of the preceding week; but the accounts received on Friday from France and England will no doubt have an unfavorable influence upon this important staple. We continue quotations at 1 1/2 a 1 3/4 cents; which, however, must now be considered as nominal.

#### MARRIED.

At Louisville, Kentucky, Gen. Henry Atkinson, of the United States army, to Miss Mary Ann Hallitt, daughter of the late Thomas Hallitt, Esq.

#### DIED.

In Iredell county, on the 6th Feb'y. 1826, in the 59th year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Jane Hall, wife of John Hall, Esq. and daughter of Robert Brevard, Sen'r.

#### By Saturday's Mail.

We learn that Smith, the notorious counterfeiter, who broke the jail of Burke county, some time since, and made his escape, was again and his escape, (which had been taken, and confined in the jail of Amelia county, Va. It were well if, could be traced in this state, and sent to the Penitentiary; and indeed, we have heard it said in gossip will be brought to the bar of justice there, for divers misdemeanors which it is alleged he has committed "against the peace and dignity" of the ancient dominion.

Wm. Marshall was murdered on the 1st ult. in Person county, by the hands of two negroes, who were tried to death by a white jury, who was five times acquitted each, besides a new suit of clothes, and the name of Marshall, who had been intimate with Marshall's wife, was ascertained of being the instigator of the foul deed, and lodged in Person jail.

A letter from Washington, says, that on Tuesday, the Senate sat till near 6 o'clock, supposed on the Panama Mission, and that it is understood it will pass by a small majority.

Rich. Whig, 24th ult.

We understand that Commodore Porter has determined to enter into the Mexican service. At our last advices he was taking leave of his friends in Washington, preparatory to his leaving that city for Mexico, which he expects to do in a few days. Demo. Press.

Havana.—The Milo, arrived at New-York, on the 19th inst. from Havana, informs that active preparations were making there to defend the island against the expected attack from South America. Six frigates and other vessels were to be ready to sail on the 15th of this month, to watch the Colombian squadron.

THE SUPREME COURT of this state adjourned on Thursday, the 23d inst. The Raleigh Register of the 28th, contains a list of the cases decided at the present term. We have only room for a very few of them.

John Bowman, Adm'r. v. Jas. Greenlee's Adm'r. and others, from Burke. All the exceptions to the masters report overruled—report confirmed and decree according thereto for complainant, for \$344 80. Costs to be paid out of the fund.

Banner v. McMurray and others, from Stokes. New trial granted. Case made up after the term by the Judge below, and sent to the Clerk of the Court below: this fact appeared upon the Clerk's certificate, and there were affidavits shewing that the Counsel for the appellant had not consent to the case, but will award a new trial, to have a case made up. **Hostick v. Rutherford**, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted. A discharge by a magistrate upon a warrant for felony, is prima facie evidence, of the want of probable cause in an action brought by the defendant against the prosecutor for a malicious prosecution. In such action the defendant may give in evidence that after the prosecution instituted by him, the character of Plaintiff was bad, upon subjects unconnected with the felony for which he was prosecuted. It is competent in mitigation of damages.

McClure's Ex'rs. v. Miller, from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed. An action for seduction of the plaintiff's daughter, is not an action coming properly within the meaning of the Acts of Assembly for reviving of actions. Such action abates by the death of the Plaintiff and cannot be revived.

Den on demise of Taylor v. Shufford, from Iredell. Judgment affirmed.

Alexander v. Clark and Springs. Judgment reversed, and new trial awarded. Same point as that in McKellar v. Bowell, decided at this term.

State v. Antonio, from Craven. Judgment affirmed. An alien is not entitled to a *jure de medietate*.

State v. Yates, from Wilkes. Judgment reversed as to corporal punishment.

State v. Twitty, from Lincoln. Judgment affirmed. The Governor's power to pardon under the Constitution extends to the remission of part of a pecuniary fine.

#### NEW STORE.

In Lexington, N. Carolina.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of Brown & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

Dry Goods,  
Hardware,  
Groceries, &c.

Which they intend selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase; will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.

MICHAEL BROWN,  
ANDREW HUNT.  
March 6th, 1826.

## Carriage and Harness.

FOR sale, a first rate new Philadelphia made Carriage and Harness, low for cash. Apply to the subscriber, in the town of Cheraw, S. C. Cheraw, Feb. 21, 1826. J. C. COIT. 403

## Rowan Superior Court.

ALL persons having business to transact in the Rowan Superior Court, are informed that the Court will be held on the second Monday in April next. BY GILES, CTR. 504

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, of JOSEPH METCALFE, who broke and escaped from the jail of Rutherford county, on the night of the 14th inst. Joseph Metcalfe is about 22 years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, tolerably well made, dark complexion, dark curling hair, which inclines to frizzle, and is rather thin; when excited, or when laughing, which is frequent and loud, his mouth is drawn to the side of his face, (the left side, as well as recollected;) he is foppish, vain, and boastful; speaks quick generally; and when excited, so much so that some words are scarcely intelligible; has rather a down look. The phrases, "I speak of it," and "very clear of it," are current with him. He sometimes drinks to excess, plays cards, and curses profusely. He was committed on a charge of having stolen a large sum of money, of which, as well as several petty thefts since discovered, no doubt remains of his guilt.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine the above delinquent in any jail so that I get him again; and all reasonable expenses paid, if delivered to me in Rutherfordton.

G. DICKERSON, Jailer.  
Rutherfordton, Feb'y 18th, 1826. 504.

#### NEW STORE.

GEORGE W. BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

which he intends selling at a small profit, FOR CASH ONLY.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves. Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 82

#### Education.

THE subscribers having engaged Mr. M. O'Reilly to take charge of a SCHOOL, beg leave to inform those who may be disposed to educate their children, that the school will be opened on the 1st of March. Boarding can be had on reasonable terms, and a few scholars taken in. Mr. O'Reilly is highly recommended for moral character, and as being well qualified to teach the English, Latin, and Greek Languages; and we feel confident will give satisfaction to such as may entrust their children to his charge. The situation is healthy, being within one mile and a half of Beatties Ford, and within three miles of the Catawba Springs, in Lincoln county.

ROBERT ABERNATHY,  
A. M. BURTON,  
ROBERT H. BURTON.  
Feb. 1st, 1826. 360

#### Tailoring.

THOMAS V. CANON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that, finding the village of Concord a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protector system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. 510

Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

To all to whom these presents shall come. Be it known, that I, Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nominated and appointed Mr. Tho. V. Canon, of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute, authorize, and empower the said Tho. V. Canon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the aforesaid Allen Ward's Patent Protector System of Tailoring. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of February, 1826. ALLEN WARD, [seal.]

#### House to Rent.

THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to 85

Nov. 14, 1825. ALFRED MACAY.

#### Bell Inn.

HIRAM MACADAMS

RETURNS his undigned thanks to his friends and customers for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

He takes this method of informing the public, that he has removed to that well known house, at the corner of Broad and York streets, formerly occupied as an Inn by Welsh & Smith. His house has undergone a thorough repair, where he is now ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

His stables are well supplied with provender, and attended by careful and honest ostlers. Camden, Jan. 23, 1826. 302

North Carolina, Guilford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1825: Rebecca Clark, vs. James Clark; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, James Clarke, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Hillsborough Recorder, that he be and appear before his honor the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for Guilford county, in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, to answer or plead to this petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against him, and set down for hearing ex parte.

True Copy: THO. CALDWELL, c. s. c. Price ad'v \$ 4. 3rd 12



## The Muse.

### QUESTION AND ANSWER.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY, ESQ.

- Q. Flower, wherever do ye bloom?  
A. We strew thy pathway to the tomb.  
Q. Stars, wherefore do ye rise?  
A. To light thy spirit to the skies.  
Q. Fair moon, why dost thou wane?  
A. That I may wax again.  
Q. O sun, what makes thy beams so bright?  
A. The Word that said—"Let there be light."  
Q. Time, whither dost thou flee?  
A. I travel to eternity.  
Q. Eternity, what art thou, say?  
A. I was, am, will be ever-more, to-day.  
Q. Nature, whence sprang thy glorious frame?  
A. My Maker called me, and I came.  
Q. Winds, whence and whither do ye blow?  
A. Thou must be "born again" to know.  
Q. Ocean, what rules thy swell and fall?  
A. The might of Him that ruleth all.  
Q. Planets, what guides you in your course?  
A. Unseen, unfelt, unfailing force.  
Q. O life, what is thy breath?  
A. A vapour, vanishing in death.  
Q. O death, where ends thy strife?  
A. In everlasting life.  
Q. O grave, where is thy victory?  
A. Ask him who rose again from me.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

### IMPROVPTU.

On reading in the Richmond paper an account of Mr. Jefferson's application to the Virginia Legislature, for permission to dispose of his estate, in consequence of his poverty.  
Death loves a shining mark, they say,  
But Poverty a brighter chooses;  
The Haggard monarch loves to sway  
The sceptre where true genius muses!  
Would'st thou be wo-worn?—seek the fountain  
Deeply drink and highly rise;  
Tread Athens' court—Apollo's mountain,  
And tread the heights of the skies;  
Nay, e'en espouse thy country's cause,  
Thy life devote to set it free;  
And by the Fates' unchanged laws,  
Thou shalt lie down in POVERTY.

### SUING.

The pale ray of evening light,  
Is fading o'er the sea;  
'Twill wake again with waning night—  
'Twill wake again in beauty bright,  
But when, sweep Hope, for me!  
Hope! Ah! 'tis but the silver spray  
That dances on the wave;  
The mountain mist that floats away;  
A rainbow smile—a meteor ray—  
Its only house, the grave!  
As in smooth oil, the razor best is whet,  
So wit is by politeness sharpest set:  
Their want of edge from their offence is seen,  
Both pain us least when exquisitely keen.

### ROYAL BIOGRAPHY.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.  
FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Alexander, emperor of all the Russias and King of Poland, was born on the 24th of December, 1777. He was the eldest son of Paul I. by his second wife, Sophia Dorothea Augusta Maria Fedorowna, of Wurtemberg-Stuttgart, and was married October 9, 1793, to Elizabeth Alexiowna, formerly Louisa Maria Augusta, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden, born June 4, 1779. The care of his education was committed to M. de la Harpe, a Swiss Colonel, who neglected nothing to fit his pupil for the high station he was destined to fill. He was proclaimed Emperor, March 24, 1801, and crowned at Moscow the 27th of the following September. His first care was to put an end to the war which then raged between Russia and England; and he for some length of time preserved peace both with England and France, and vainly endeavored to act as mediator between them, after the termination of the short peace of Amiens. In 1804 however, the murder of the Duke d'Enghien by Bonaparte, excited the indignation of the Emperor, who, after presenting an energetic remonstrance by the Ambassador, against "a violation of the law of nations, as arbitrary as it was public," withdrew his Minister from Paris, and in 1805 signed a Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, with England, Austria and Sweden; acting on which, Alexander hastened to lead his troops into Austria, where, however, he arrived only in time to see the capital fall into the hands of the French. He then retreated, together with the remnant of the Austrian army, to Berlin, where he resolved to await the French army; but on the defeat of the Austrians at the battle of Austerlitz, he returned to St. Petersburg, leaving the greater part of his army on the frontiers of Germany. In 1806, being called upon by the Court of Berlin, he again took up arms, but

was again only in time to witness the triumph of Bonaparte. In the spring of 1807, Alexander joined his army, which had retreated beyond Vistula, and withstood the French with great bravery; but having been defeated in the battle of Friedland, he retreated beyond the Niemen, where he agreed to the preliminaries of the peace signed at Tilsit, July 8, 1807. In consequence as it is believed of a secret article in that Treaty, he declared war against England, and soon afterwards against Sweden, which latter war lasted two years, and ended in Sweden's ceding Finland to Russia. During the hostilities which still subsisted between France and England, he continued to side with the former Power, and dismissed from his former dominions all the German Ministers and Agents. But the time was arrived when he was forced to defend himself in his own dominions, with no other Ally than England, against Bonaparte, who led 360,000 choice troops against him, joined with those Kings who had formerly assisted. The Russians, however, on their evacuation of Moscow, by burning that city, destroyed the only means of subsistence the French could expect during the winter; and thence followed the terrible destruction of that vast army. The Emperor Alexander now seemed animated with a spirit of vengeance against the perfidious invader of the Russian dominions. He pursued him with unrelenting vigor; he even published a description of his person, as if he had been a common felon. However, Bonaparte escaped in a single sledge, leaving his gallant army to perish in the snows; and so infuriated were the French, that they actually suffered him to levy new armies, and lead them into Germany in 1813. By this time, however, the scene had wholly changed. On March 13, Alexander and the King of Prussia proclaimed the dissolution of the Confederacy of the Rhine, and declared their intention of assisting the Austrians. After having been worsted at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, they agreed to an armistice; during which the Russians were joined by General Moreau, who, however, soon fell by a random shot before Dresden. After various success, the great battle of Leipzig was fought, October 16th, 17th, and 18th, which completed the deliverance of Germany. In the beginning of 1814, the Allied Monarchs crossed the Rhine. On the 30th March, the Allied Army besieged Paris, and forced it to capitulate, and on 31st the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia entered it amid cries of Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons! and Bonaparte soon signed his first abdication. On the landing of Louis XVIII. Alexander hastened to meet him, and conducted him to Paris, which he entered May 4th. A Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris May 30th, 1814, and Alexander left France June 1, for London, where he was magnificently entertained by the Prince Regent at Guildhall. He returned to St. Petersburg July 25. On September 25, he entered Vienna, where he remained until the end of October. The ratification of the acts of the Congress, had been signed February 9, 1815. When the escape of Bonaparte from Elba changed the apparent security of Europe into confusion, great preparations had been made by the Russians, when the news of the battle of Waterloo put a stop to their motions. Alexander himself set out for Paris, where he arrived three days after the entry of Louis XVIII. From thence he proceeded to Brussels, to view the field of Waterloo; and, after a short stay, returned to St. Petersburg, which he entered amid universal acclamations. From that time till his death, his policy was purely pacific, he attended several Congresses, and was almost incessantly moving from one part of the Continent to another, or else traversing his own extensive empire. The latest accounts we have had from Taganrok, previous to the death of the Emperor, were dated on the 24th October. The Emperor and Empress had visited that spot chiefly on account of the salubrity of its climate, and to benefit the health of the Empress, who had derived much advantage from her residence there during the autumn. At that time their Imperial Majesties took airings on foot, or in the carriages, every day, in the town and its neighborhood, and appeared greatly to enjoy their residence. The fortifications of Taganrok have long gone to decay, but its trade

and population had greatly increased, and the population of the town amounted to 14,000, chiefly Greeks. On the 23d of October, the Emperor set off on an excursion to Rostow, Nakitschevan, and Novo Tcherkask, which was expected to last about a week. He was also expected to make a fortnight's tour in the Crimea.

Subsequent letters from St. Petersburg, mention his visit to Novo Tcherkask, where there is a military establishment of the Don Cossacks, with which his Imperial Majesty was well pleased. He afterwards proceeded to inspect several posts, and continued his journey to the Crimea, whence he returned to Taganrok, probably about the 10th or 12th of November, as intelligence of his arrival had reached St. Petersburg on the 24th of that month, and it was then thought that whilst he remained at Taganrok, he would review the corps forming the Russian army of the South. It does not appear that this review took place; probably the Monarch's intention was arrested by the illness which terminated in his death; and as the news of that melancholy event appears to have reached Warsaw about the 7th of December, his illness and death may be nearly fixed in the last week of November.

The military force of Russia is great; and during the negotiations with Turkey, there were not wanting at different times, pretexts which a warlike Prince might have seized, for hostilities, particularly against Turkey; yet he has terminated his mortal career without any deviation from the peaceful principles agreed upon by all the great powers, in the last great triumph of 1815.

### COSTANTINI the NEW EMPEROR.

The same paper gives the following brief notice of Constantine, and his two brothers, the Arch Dukes Nicholas and Michael:

Constantine as we have already stated, was born in 1779. His grandmother, the Empress Catharine, caused him to be so named with reference to her views on Constantinople, and in his youth she caused a medal to be struck with the inscription, "Constantine, King of the Greeks." He was of an impetuous disposition, and early showed a disposition for arms. He served under Suwarrow in the campaign of 1799, against France, and meant to have joined the Austrian army under the Archduke Charles in 1800, but the defeat of the Russians in Switzerland occasioned his return to St. Petersburg. In 1802 he paid a visit to Vienna, where the Emperor of Austria gave him the honorary command of a Hussar Regiment. In 1805 he took the command of a Russian corps, destined to act against France, and took part at the head of his regiment of Guards in the unfortunate battle of Austerlitz. He followed his brother the Emperor, in the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, and entered with him the city of Paris, but did not accompany him to London. He first went to Russia, and then to the Congress of Vienna. After the second deposition of Buonaparte, Constantine was made Viceroy of Poland. This Prince has not been very fortunate in his matrimonial connexions. He was married at the early age of seventeen to the Princess Julia of Saxe-Coburg, from whom he was divorced in April, 1820, for the purpose of marrying the Princess of Lowicz, but this lady not being of Royal extraction, a decree was issued by the Emperor Alexander, with assent of the Senate, assigning the succession to the Throne to the Archduke Nicholas. The latter, who is third son of the Emperor Paul, is 17 years younger than Constantine. He has never been engaged in the pursuit of arms, but has travelled over many parts of Europe, and in particular has visited England, through which he made a tour of careful inspection with his brother Michael. Nicholas married, in 1817, the Princess Charlotte Wilhelmina of Prussia, by whom he has a son and two daughters. Constantine has had no issue by either marriage.

It is agreed by a journal which delights in exciting alarms, that there will be a struggle for the Crown between Constantine and Nicholas, and that if the former succeeds he will plunge Europe into hostilities by his ambition and warlike propensities. On the question of the succession we offer no opinion; though we see the French Journals regard it as certain that Constantine has ascended the throne. Whether he, or his brother has done so, or whether there will be

a civil war in Russia, to decide their adverse claims, we do not pretend to determine; but in either case we conceive that the late event is rather favorable than unpropitious to external peace. The deceased Emperor might possibly have been led into war by the characteristic eagerness of his disposition in pursuit of objects which appeared to him splendid or important; but the new Monarch, whoever he is, will hardly feel himself strong enough to attempt to disturb the tranquillity of Europe. Undoubtedly the Archduke Constantine in his younger days had many faults: but want of affection for his brother Alexander was not among them. He has become more domestic, and of course less violent, since his marriage with a lady, who, though not a subject, and not even of the first order of Polish nobility, unites the real dignity of a Princess, with cultivated talents and an excellent judgment. If Constantine ascends the throne, Russia will perhaps owe much to the influence which this lady has exercised, and will continue to exercise, over the affections of her husband.

### GEORGI WEDDING.

It appears from the Darien paper that a Mr. John Odena lately invited his friends to his wedding, and a ball which he gave in honor of the event. The company assembled, the magistrate and fiddlers were present, as well as the bride and bridegroom. The bride being solicited to receive the ring, she peremptorily refused, observing that she had changed her mind. The company thinking the bride had only been seized with a momentary whim, ordered the musician to strike up "hast to the wedding," when she and John Odena immediately began dancing, and all the company joined in. The bride after the dance still continued to refuse her hand to John Odena, and the lady hostess of the house, fearful, perhaps, that some unpleasant disputes might arise, entered the room with a club, and drove the whole company out into the street. Balt. Am.

### HOW TO GET RID OF A FRIEND.

A London paper recommends the following simple remedy against that complaint, a troublesome acquaintance. "If he is poor, lend him some money; if he is rich, ask him to lend you some: Both methods are said to be effectual."

### HOW OLD IS GOD?

Eliza, who was playing with the curls of her grandfather's grey hairs, suddenly exclaimed, "Grandfather, you must be very old; I suppose you have lived a long time." "Yes, dear Eliza," replied the old man, "I am very old; I have seen the almond tree blossom seventy-five times." "Seventy-five times!" said Eliza, "is it possible? But how old then is God? he must be older than you!" "My dear child," he answered, "God is not a Being whose life is composed of days and years; he does not grow old as we do; while our years run on he is always the same, and he never changes. Before the high mountains were formed—before the earth, the sea, the sun, and all the beings which surround us, existed, God was. And having created all things he must have been before all things; and although a great number of years have passed since the world was formed, God was even before that time—it is indeed impossible to conceive a moment when he did not exist; nor will there ever be a time when God shall cease to exist. All that you see will pass away, and come to an end: after a certain number of years, this tree will die; it will gradually decay, crumble into dust, and leave no trace of its existence. The animals do not live always; a time comes when they cease to be; and is it not the same with you? Have you not seen some of your acquaintance die? There is a moment, my dear child, and not far distant, when I shall be taken away, and cease to live on earth. But God remains for ever, and his years have no end; therefore never say again, that God is old, for he always was and always will be. God is Eternal."

Many of our young gentlemen, who are sent abroad, bring home, instead of solid virtue, formalities, fashions, grimaces, and at best a volubility of talking nonsense. Yet some perhaps think them well educated; and that foreign vanity is preferable to home discretion.

### State of North Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter sessions, November term, 1825: John Stewart vs. the heirs at Law of William Stewart, dec'd. scire facias, to shew cause why the lands of the dec'd. should not be sold, to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Isham Dykes and his wife Matilda, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, the court will proceed to judgment, as to them, ex parte.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Ck. Price adv. \$4 3mt08

### State of North Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of Equity, Joseph Byars and James Kerr, vs. Alfred D. Kerr and William Kerr; original bill, for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Kerr, one of the defendants in this cause, lives beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless he the said William Kerr appear at our next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken, pro confesso, as to him, and the case heard ex parte.

6002 JOHN N. HART, c. n. c. z.

### State of North Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. term, 1825: Moses Justice vs. Burwell Barker; original attachment, returned levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Burwell Barker, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Ck. Price adv. \$4 3mt08

### State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

JANUARY session, 1826: Leonard Hagler, Charles Hagler, John Hagler, John Long and Barbary his wife, William Anderson and Mary his wife, Jacob Dey and Catharine his wife, Elizabeth and Peter Hagler, vs. Henry File and Molly his wife; Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendants to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. Concord, Jan. 23d, 1825. 6001

### State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. term, 1825: John Webb, vs. Edmond Heazly; original attachment, returned levied on two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight acres of land, in different tracts. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 2nd Monday of March next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment rendered in his favor, pro confesso.

6002 Test: MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.

### By Authority.

An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Ohio shall be, and is hereby, authorized to sell and convey, in fee simple, all, or any part, of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress, for the use of schools within said State, and to invest the money now arising from the sale thereof, in some productive fund, the proceeds of which shall be forever applied, under the direction of said Legislature, for the use and support of schools within the several townships and districts of country, for which they were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other use or purpose whatever: Provided, said land, or any part thereof, shall, in no case, be sold without the consent of the inhabitants of such township, or district, to be obtained in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall, by law, direct: And provided, also, That in the apportionment of the proceeds of said fund, each township and district aforesaid shall be entitled to such part thereof, and no more, as shall have accrued from the sum or sums of money arising from the sale of the school lands belonging to such township or district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the proceeds accruing to any township or district, from said fund, shall be insufficient for the support of schools therein, it shall be lawful for said legislature to invest the same, as is herein before directed, until the whole proceeds of the fund shall be adequate to the permanent maintenance and support of schools within the same.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
JOHN C. CALHOUN,  
Vice-President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.  
Approved—February 1, 1826.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

### Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition exponas, for sale at the printing-office.